

## The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office: 216 E. Main Street.  
 Washington Bureau: 301 14th St., N. W.  
 Manchester Bureau: 110 1/2 Hill Street.  
 Petersburg Bureau: 215 1/2 10th Street.  
 Lynchburg Bureau: 215 1/2 10th Street.

BY MAIL: One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID: Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50;  
 Daily, with Sunday, \$4.00; Sunday only, \$1.00;  
 Sunday only, \$1.00; Sunday only, \$1.00;  
 Weekly (Wednesday), \$1.00.

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 in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and  
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One Week, One Year,  
 Daily, with Sunday, \$4.00; Sunday only, \$1.00;  
 Sunday only, \$1.00; Sunday only, \$1.00;  
 Weekly (Wednesday), \$1.00.

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,  
 as second-class matter, under act of Congress  
 of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.  
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SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1907.

### A TIMELY HINT.

That man may last, but never lives,  
 Whom much receives, but nothing gives;  
 Whom none can love, whom none can  
 thank—  
 Creation's blot, creation's blank.  
 —Thomas Gibbons.

### A Warning to the Saloons.

The Times-Dispatch has frequently warned the saloon-keepers of Richmond, but they are slow to take heed. Considering the strong temperance sentiment and the anti-saloon tendency in this community, it is surprising that Richmond has been so liberal in her dealings with the liquor traffic. In many of the Southern cities license is very high and the restrictions are rigid. Recently the city of Nashville decided not only to make the license high and to require the saloons to close at midnight, but also required that they segregate and confine their operations within the strictly business districts. In Richmond the license is comparatively low, and the ordinance recently adopted, requiring the saloons to close at midnight, is entirely reasonable. It is an enactment in the interest of the morals of this community, of good order and public safety, and it is worse than unreasonable for the saloon-keepers to object. This newspaper is no fanatic on the subject of temperance. It is opposed to prohibition, but once more it gives the saloon-keepers fair warning that if they undertake to oppose and defeat every reasonable restriction that is thrown around their traffic, so far from gaining their end they will heap up trouble for themselves against the inevitable day of wrath. They are now asking that the early closing ordinance be suspended for the year 1907, because that is the year of the Jamestown celebration, when many visitors are expected in Richmond. This is a movement, we believe, not merely to suspend, but to kill, the Umlauf ordinance. But whether so or not, every argument in favor of the midnight closing ordinance, from a moral point of view, applies with increased force to the year 1907. Richmond will be overrun with visitors, and while most of them, let us hope, will be good, some of them will be of the rowdy element. All sorts of doubtful characters of both sexes will flock to Norfolk and vicinity during the exposition, and it is fair to presume that many of them will visit Richmond. It is the time of all others when the greatest restrictions should be thrown around the saloons. If over we need the early closing ordinance, we shall need it at a time like this.

What is the answer of the saloon-men, and what is their argument? That they will lose some of their profits; that they will not reap as rich harvests as they will if allowed to keep open all night. They would stake their personal gain against the moral interests of the community, and that is the long and short of the proposition. The Times-Dispatch sincerely hopes that the motion to amend the Umlauf ordinance will be overwhelmingly defeated, and it calls upon the best sentiment of this community to rally and make itself felt.

### As Others See Us.

The Times-Dispatch has received the following communication:  
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—I wish to congratulate the public spirited men of Richmond on the noble effort they are making to raise funds for the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibition. I think there is no grander work than trying to do something to improve the moral and material welfare of our young men, and especially their moral welfare. The people of Richmond are prosperous and rich, and I am sure will respond to this appeal cheerfully. What I wish to use for selfish ends, and to probably ruin our children by indulgence? I say not help from any good and charitable cause, and that we should forget others in our selfish desires, service and selfish pleasures. It should be the greatest pleasure of our lives to contribute, and that cheerfully, to any good cause as far as we are able; and we should do so graciously and cheerfully, in such a way as to make us feel happy and joyful over our contribution. The editor leave us feeling that he is strengthening his work by the encouragement given him.  
 I love to see a man succeed in business who is broadminded and liberal in his views and purse, as his life and deeds do so much to lighten the burden of these less fortunate. But I don't desire the success of the selfish and parsimonious man, as money is a curse in his hands.  
 With best wishes for the success of this great work, I am,  
 Yours truly,  
 R. S. BARBOUR,  
 South Boston, Va.

These are gracious words of encouragement, but they emphasize our responsibility. The eyes of the State are upon us. Every citizen of Virginia will watch this movement and see how it is progressing. If it succeeds it will be a

Richmond success; if it fails it will be a Richmond failure. If it succeeds it will be an advertisement of the public spirit and enterprise of Richmond; if it fails, the outside public will judge that Richmond is lacking in public spirit and enterprise. Richmond is progressing, and as a purely business matter she cannot afford to advertise to the world that she has taken a step backward.

This rather sorrowful view is presented because The Times-Dispatch has insisted that the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building in Richmond is a business proposition. That view of it must not be overlooked, for it is inherent, and this enterprise should be considered from every viewpoint. But it is by no means the highest view. It is the lowest view, and if we go into this enterprise as a business investment only, the sweetest part of the benefit will be lost. In order to get the best and most satisfying returns from our investment, we must give freely, generously and lovingly. It is that sort of giving which is twice blessed, which is more blessed than receiving.

### To Prevent Railroad Accidents.

Whatever may be said of the power of the government to limit the hours of a working day and whatever may be said of the policy or expediency of such legislation, Congress has done well to pass the La Follette bill, limiting the hours of employment of railway operatives, for such a measure is a measure of public safety.

As a general principle, The Times-Dispatch believes it is the right of every business concern to make regulations for its own government, so long as the concern does not commit trespass, and so long as its regulations are not contrary to public policy or detrimental to the public welfare. It also believes that within these limitations every man has the right to work as long as he can find employment. But the case is entirely different with railroads, whose employees have human life in their hands, and railroads should not be permitted to subject these employees to such long hours as to impair their efficiency, and unfit them to discharge their duties.

The La Follette bill provides that—  
 "It shall be unlawful for any common carrier by railroad in any territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any of its officers or agents, or any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad, to employ any of its officers or agents, or to require or permit any employee engaged in or connected with the movement of any train carrying interstate or foreign freight or passengers to remain on duty more than sixteen consecutive hours, except when by casualty occurring after such employee has arrived on his trip or by unknown casualty occurring before he started on his trip, and except when by accident or unexpected delay of trains scheduled to make connections with the train on which such employee is serving, or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty sixteen consecutive hours to go on duty without having had at least ten hours off duty, or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty sixteen hours to continue on duty without having had at least eight hours off duty within each twenty-four hour period."

This is a long step in the right direction. The managers of railroads should be required to make and enforce the best scientific regulations, to employ the most efficient help available, to do nothing that will impair the efficiency of its men, and after that the operatives themselves should be held to personal account for any criminal carelessness or negligence. When we get that system established and enforced the number of railroad accidents will be greatly reduced.

### Virginia Minerals.

The Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibition Association has been organized "To collect and arrange for and to exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition and elsewhere specimens of minerals, timbers, clay, stone and the products thereof which are found in the State of Virginia; to collect funds for that purpose, and generally to do all things necessary or proper for the purpose of acquiring, holding and maintaining said exhibit." It is significant of the commercial spirit alive in Virginia that the Governor of the State should have been chosen president of this organization, and the honor was appropriately conferred, for it was through the enterprise and personal endeavors of Governor Swanson that the association was formed. Virginia is rich in minerals, and yet many of her mineral fields have not been exploited or developed. By all means we should have had a geological survey, as this paper and others urged upon the Legislature at its last session. But the next best thing is an association of this character, and the mineral resources of the State can be well advertised at the exposition if all persons interested will co-operate. It is not enough that we should ship our coal, our ores and our clay in the crude state to other markets. They should be made the basis of a variety of manufacturing industries in Virginia that would give employment to thousands of workmen, build up manufacturing towns and increase our wealth by millions. Prospectors visiting the exposition should be made acquainted with these resources and opportunities, and no effort should be spared to interest them thoroughly and substantially in the subject, and to induce them to make investments where the promise is so flattering.

Governor Swanson has issued a circular letter calling attention to the existence and purposes of the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibition Association and to the handsome building which the association has engaged for its display at the exposition. But the Governor urges that it is necessary that the association shall have the fullest measure of co-operation from the citizens of every county in the State in collecting specimens, so that the exhibit may be representative in every particular. "A magnificent opportunity is here extended," says he, "for advertising these important natural resources in a

way to bring about largely increased developments."

It is hardly necessary to say that this organization is not a money-making affair, but a public-spirited association, formed for the good of the Commonwealth in general, and for the good in particular of all persons who have mineral or timber lands for sale. The Governor's appeal, therefore, is to the personal interests as well as to the public spirit of all men concerned.

In the local columns will be found a detailed report of the organization and its aims. Mr. B. C. Blanks is the secretary, with an office in the Capitol, and all persons interested are requested to communicate directly with him or with the Governor.

### Tillman Again on Exhibition.

What is Senator Tillman up to? What was the occasion for his harangue about the supremacy of the white race and his disgusting allusion to social equality? It has always seemed to us that a Southern white man degraded himself by even discussing questions of this character, unless the subject was forced upon him, and even then his part of the debate should be like a sword-duel—a cut and a thrust and have it over as soon as possible. Does a Southern Senator elevate his own position or magnify white supremacy by strutting around the chamber, foaming at the mouth, protesting that he is better than a black man and that he abhors mixed marriages? We hope that the decent people at the North do not judge Southern manners by the Tillman samples.

There was no occasion for Mr. Tillman's harangue on racial supremacy and social equality. The question was whether or not the President was justifiable in discharging the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, because some of their number "shot up" the town of Brownsville, and by Mr. Tillman's own logic he was more than justifiable. Mr. Tillman holds that all negro soldiers should be discharged on general principles. Much more, therefore, should this riotous battalion be discharged for the good of the service.

Mr. Tillman will find difficulty in convincing the public that his ill-tempered and ill-advised speech was inspired by his sense of justice and not by his hatred of Mr. Roosevelt.

### "The Seeking Love of God."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
 "Thou shalt be called, sought out,"—Isa. xli, 12.

One of the dearest thoughts which can infect a human spirit is this, "I am of no use, no worth, to any one on earth, or in heaven." Yet it comes to many, and is the natural utterance of our selfish lives.

Who has not groaned out the confession of Asaph, "I was even as a beast before Thee?" For man is profoundly conscious at once of sinfulness and impotence. "I am so sinful," he cries, "God must hate me; so weak for good, God must despise me." Such is the thought deep down in the heart, which fills him with sorrow.

David cries, "Lord, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him?" Ah! that is a deep question. How looks this teeming hive of restless, panting mortals from the still and solemn cope of heaven? The calm stars look down unmoved on us. They utter no song over our crimes, make no moan over our graves. This is the horror of paganism; this calm, impassive aspect of the great universe. It crushes to the dust all pagan manhood. "I am but as a mote in a sunbeam, a moth on the wing; let me float or flutter my little moment, and then die and be at rest."

But sin is the parent of a yet more profound despondency. "I seem," the sinner says, "to live but to dishonor God. The wonder is that He has not swept me out of existence." It is a wonder, the standing wonder of the universe. But it is also true—may, the eternal truth—He has not done it, and He will not do it, while the faintest hope remains of restoring you to a nobler use.

The worst sin against Heaven is despair. "The Lord hath need of thee" is the very foundation principle of the Gospel. The Lord seeking thee, searching for thee, unable to rest in the heaven of heavens till He finds thee—this is God's message to thee this day. As one called of God, who would not hear; sought of God, who would not be found; drawn of God, who would not yield; constrained of God, who would not come; you live henceforth, even if you will not listen to His Word—in time and in eternity!

Is there not something radically false in this connection of need or want with the Divine name? Want suggests incompleteness. We can frame no definition of God which does not exclude the idea of want.

It is through Christ and Christ alone, that we attain to the knowledge of the name and mind of God. The name of God grew dimmer before the heathen imagination for want of a personal form on which the mind could fix. The most thoughtful scholar in the Roman empire composed a long and masterly poem to prove that the gods might be dispensed with from creation, just as the God-man came to declare the Father to the world. As far as the Roman gods could account for things, Lucretius was right. Yet from that hour the living God became the supreme reality to the world.

It is, then, of God in Christ that we speak, when we say God reads us and seeks us. Out of Christ we know nothing. The whole expression of the incarnate One is a seeking, a longing, too deep to express by words.

We may say with all reverence that the Father has exhausted all the riches of His love in the gift of Christ to the world. In Isaiah's days much remained to be done. The elect nation expands into the elect world as the prophet gazes into the future. The love of the husband, the joy of the bridegroom, the tenderness of a Father, are the images chosen to express the deep longing of

God for His creature. And Christ, He moves amongst us, expresses all this love, infinitely more than this—more than imagination can frame or thought conceive.

The cross is His one all-mastering attraction. In that is concentrated the whole power of God. In that all the wealth even of Divine love was lavished. If that fails, all fails, and forever!

The Boston Transcript complains that newspapers throughout the United States seem to find pleasure in printing curious items of news from the Hub, as though Boston were an old curiosity shop, instead of a city of progress and culture. Yet we find in the last issue of the Transcript the announcement that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature entitled "An Act to Establish a Board of Registration in Chiropractic," and provides that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint one registered medical practitioner and two reputable chiropractors, resident in the Commonwealth, who have had five years of practical experience, who shall constitute a board of registration in chiropractic.

If Boston wishes to keep her name out of the papers she ought to quit furnishing such tempting copy.

In spite of the fact that Atlanta and Norfolk showed an increase of sixteen per cent. in their bank clearings for the week, against a decrease of three per cent. for Richmond, our aggregate was again nearly double the combined clearances of those two cities.

There must be very little sentiment in Norfolk that a jury in that city in the year of our Jamestown celebration should have sent John Smith to the penitentiary. Where was Pocahontas?

If Champ Clark is to be Democratic leader in the next House, he had better get to the post-office weights at once. One of the chief requirements of a modern House leader is that he shall be able to lick John Wesley Gaines.

The old yet modest smile that is just now decorating every editorial face in America is merely due to Professor Matthews's admission that the press is responsible for the massacre of the simple spelling movement.

An Australian grand duke is suing for divorce because his wife insists on wearing clothes made of old burlap sacks. We suppose the tight-lipped peer thinks that she ought to use near-burlap.

John Smith swears that Judge Hargis engaged him to help kill Dr. Cox, at a salary of \$100. We had no idea that a few dollars went as far as that in Kentucky.

Colorado's new Governor is a clergyman. Probably the State which gave Mr. Guggenheim to a grateful nation feels that it needs that kind of Governor.

They have dropped "God Protect France" from the French coins. This appears to put the responsibility right up to Minister Clemenceau.

Hon. Joe Bailey seems no more anxious to get pried loose from his seat in the Senate, however, than his distinguished colleague, C. Depew.

What's all the discussion about? As it appears to us, Miss Maybelle Gilman is an entirely suitable young person for Mr. Corey to marry.

A weekly paper prints a photograph of Secretary Taft at the age of three. This looks like carrying out tactics a little past the limit.

Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In other countries they reserve all that sort of thing for the home circle.

The Kentucky man who is reported to have raised a family of fourteen on sixty cents a day must be a retired elevator-boy.

When Rockefeller observed that "life is full of trials," he had, of course, no idea that people were going to take him so literally.

A college professor says that Mars has canals thirty-five miles wide. Wonder if she keeps them for export, Mr. Shonts?

Mr. E. H. Harriman says what he would give for his pocket watch. "If he could," we hereby dare him to try.

A windmill at Reigate Heath, England, has just been converted into a church. Not knocking the clergy at all.

"What's \$1,500,000, anyway?" demands the Washington Herald. We should say that it was a cinch.

Discussions of States' rights seem very frequently to grow out of discussions of States' wrongs.

They have shut up the book investigation, but did not forget to put in a marker.

### PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The clearances from Japanese ports to foreign countries are about 15,000 vessels a year. In New York City there will be \$200,000,000 worth of goods in the hands of the Japanese.

In the northern hemisphere there are 6,100 stars plainly visible to the naked eye, and in the southern, 7,500 stars.

A missionary in the Hudson Bay territory travels in a box which is strapped to the back of a hardy native.

A depth of thirty-six feet the water of the Dead Sea is as salt as it is on the surface, and at 2,000 feet three times as salt.

Within a year England will have fifty-two submarine boats, while France will have eighty-two; Russia has twenty-nine, Japan ten.

It is not uncommon nowadays to lengthen great lake vessels. In doing so, crews are out two, pulled apart, and the new part built in the middle.

A modern potato crop averages over six tons an acre. Russia grows barely two tons to the acre, and Italy little over one and three-fourths.

Twenty-five years ago a Voluntary Street Ambulance Association was formed in Vienna. That year its services were required two thousand times, and during the year 1906 it was called upon 1,200 times.

The daughter of Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch of Russia is fourteen years old. She speaks Russian, Italian and French, and is thought the cleverest royal schoolgirl in Europe.

There are between ten thousand and eleven thousand professional thieves in New York City, and several hundred thousand amateurs. The police force is 10,000 men. On this basis he calculates that 200,000 thieves are stolen throughout the colony every year.

A farmer at Winburg, Orange River colony, alleges that in his district alone 24,000 sheep are stolen annually by the natives. On this basis he calculates that 200,000 sheep are stolen throughout the colony every year.

## Rhymes for To-Day

Join the Procession.

(Do your worst, Mr. Riley.)  
 LITTLE Orphan Tommy's come to  
 our town to stay  
 And of course we want to have him  
 in the old Y. M. C. A.  
 Where we must have him, for he's  
 our minds were filled with gloom.  
 When they couldn't take in William,  
 'cause they didn't have the room.  
 But now we're feeling glad again,  
 and nothing seems amiss,  
 'Cause they're going to build a building,  
 and we'll have him in the house.  
 And because we need your help in this,  
 and couldn't do without,  
 Our collector's coming for you:  
 You Must  
 Not  
 Be  
 Out.

We are raising the money for to build  
 a brand-new hall,  
 That's as fine as any anywhere and big  
 enough for all.  
 With reading-rooms, gymnasiums and  
 tennis-courts and such,  
 Which I know that Orphan William  
 will be liking of 'em much.  
 And now we're getting money so as we  
 can soon begin,  
 And I hope you won't forget to put  
 YOUR contribution in.  
 Since we need it mighty badly and we  
 couldn't do without,  
 When the agent comes to see you—  
 You Must  
 Not  
 Be  
 Out.  
 H. S. H.

### MERELY JOKING.

A Novelty.  
 Guest: "I hear you are going to give up  
 housekeeping." Host: "Oh, no; so loud;  
 my wife wants to have the satisfaction of  
 discharging the cook."—Puck.

The Way of it.  
 Knicker: "Does he pay as he goes?" Bocker:  
 "Yes; he goes as he doesn't pay."—New York  
 Sun.

Busy High Art.  
 Friend: "What? You're not going back to  
 the stage this season?" Great Artist: "No, I  
 have so many cash orders ahead for testimonials  
 for my new play, 'The Great Artist,' that I  
 cannot leave home. I have to stay here to  
 receive the cash orders, and I can't find time  
 for less important things."—Puck.

A Roland For His Oliver.  
 "I hope," said Sharp, "that you're not mad  
 because I talked about you so candidly to  
 the public." "No," replied Smart, "I'm  
 sure you would have spoken even more  
 candidly."—Philadelphia Press.

His Longing.  
 "I suppose," said Singleton, "that you some-  
 times long for a married life to relieve  
 the monotony of married life." "Oh, no,"  
 replied Western, "I frequently long  
 for a little monotony to relieve the excitement."  
 —Chicago News.

His Qualification.  
 Managing Director: "Well, and what are your  
 qualifications for the post of night watchman?"  
 Applicant: "Well, sir, for one thing, the  
 least noise makes me sleep."—The Bytander.

### POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.

JEFF DAVIS declares that while he is Sen-  
 ator he will never wear a dress suit. There  
 have been other Senators who sought fame  
 in the same way. We forget their names.  
 —Philadelphia Record.

Perhaps a shorter definition of graft and one  
 that would better fit in the vocabulary of the  
 politicians is: "A good thing that you are not  
 in on."—Chicago News.

With eggs at 40 cents a dozen, a stage career  
 for Count Bent seems almost a model for ex-  
 travagance. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

With William H. Taft's protecting arm  
 thrown around it, the republic of Cuba could  
 not fall down if it tried.—New York World.

Notable loneliness in the streets of Pittsburg  
 since the passing of an order to arrest all sus-  
 picious characters.—Baltimore Sun.

Texas gives signs of approaching civilization  
 when its politicians may hurl oaths with  
 freedom and without fear of subsequent  
 punishment.—Baltimore American.

### COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Trade at Home.  
 Winchester merchants are prosperous. More-  
 over, their property is solid. During the last  
 year they have shown a record of progress.  
 If, however, the thousands of dollars spent by  
 Winchester men and women with city mer-  
 chants had been spent at home with our  
 own merchants, there is scarcely anyone in  
 business here who would not have felt the  
 benefit.—Winchester News-Ten.

Pay of Congressmen.  
 In order to secure the most effective service,  
 members should be paid for tariff revision on  
 the basis of the number of bills introduced.  
 The government has grown wonderfully in financial  
 strength during the last three or four decades.  
 The cost of living in Washington during the  
 same time has fully doubled. Notwithstanding  
 the fact, the salary of a Congressman has not  
 grown.—Chicago World.

Two Notable Speeches.  
 The President has produced some  
 great oratory in the United States Senate.  
 Speeches of Messrs. Lodge and Foraker were  
 most interesting. That of Major Daniel on  
 Tuesday was excellent for its discrimination  
 and its soberness of tone. Not entirely agree-  
 ing with the President's views, the distin-  
 guished Senator from Virginia rightly con-  
 sidered the purpose of the law in the history  
 of the country, and he never lost sight of the  
 power of the President to drop from the roll  
 any private soldier.—Danville Register.

Boxing the Compass.  
 Everybody believes that Mr. Roosevelt in-  
 tended to make a demand for tariff revision one  
 of the features of his administration. Since he  
 became President the standpoints have been  
 carefully wrestled with, and he has decided  
 to make a free trader. Mr. Roosevelt was  
 converted to the principle of protection and  
 became a moderate advocate thereof. Going  
 into the presidency with the idea of revising  
 the tariff, he has now decided to leave it alone.  
 He has been so much influenced by the views  
 of the country that he has boxed the compass  
 on this great issue.—Norfolk Landmark.

Train Robbery.  
 Despite the pathetic side of this spectacle,  
 however, it is to be feared that the sense  
 of justice should not be swayed by its con-  
 sideration. The crime in question is one of  
 atrocious nature, and its repetition by any  
 other reckless, drink-controlled creature can  
 only be met by the most severe and prompt  
 punishment. That's not the philosophy  
 of the law. The law is not to be swayed by  
 pity. Legal penalty does not involve the  
 purpose of revenge, but it is to deter the  
 point others who may be criminally disposed  
 to the fate of the law-breaker; and hence afford  
 a deterrent influence. So with Percy Mar-  
 tin. He should be so rigorously dealt with  
 that the hands of the few that may be known  
 of all men that train robbery in Virginia spells  
 the doom of death for the man or men guilty  
 thereof.—Lynchburg News.

Was the Fly Also Warned?  
 A black cat crossed Tom Mohr's path  
 last night and this morning he swallowed  
 a fly on a buckwheat cake.—Kelton Ga-  
 zette.

### OLD BOOKS WANTED

EARLY SOUTHERN MAGAZINES AND  
 OTHER LITERARY PROPERTY. CASH  
 PAID FOR LIBRARIES OR SMALL  
 LOTS. WILL CALL, CITY OR COUN-  
 TRY. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU HAVE.  
 "LIBRARIAN,"  
 P. O. BOX 813, RICHMOND, VA.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Manual Training in Our City Schools.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—I am pleased to learn that the Richmond  
 School Board have laid out plans for in-  
 creased manual training in the public  
 schools, and for the establishment of two  
 new kindergartens. The noble men who  
 compose our School Board could not, in  
 my opinion, have adopted a wiser course,  
 or one that will do more to help the  
 children and to enrich the material inter-  
 ests of the city. There are several reasons  
 that commend the appropriation of  
 \$18,000 asked for by our School Board.

Around Richmond there is no special-  
 ly fertile region for farming, such  
 as the rich prairie lands around Indian-  
 apolis, or the Bluegrass region around  
 Lexington, Ky., or the flat areas in  
 the Mississippi Delta. Hence, Richmond  
 is dependent for its substantial growth  
 on manufactures and commerce. Happily  
 for these two sources of activity, Richmond is admirably adapted,  
 situated as it is upon the falls of the  
 James, and having excellent communi-  
 cation by water and rail with all the  
 world. The Richmond Locomotive Works  
 and similar prosperous enterprises point  
 the way to a sure and large future for  
 our people.

Industrial training is essential to pre-  
 pare our youth to gain the full advan-  
 tages from the situation of the city. It  
 is beyond question that the type of edu-  
 cation primarily demanded here at present  
 is technological, and for this reason every  
 citizen must take a keen interest in the  
 development of the Mechanics' Institute,  
 which is doing excellent work as a night  
 school for the five hundred and twelve  
 earnest students in it. Now, the kinder-  
 garten and manual training in the public  
 schools constitute the basis of the  
 pyramidal system in education for  
 which Richmond is striving.

2. Manual training, as heretofore taught  
 in the Richmond public schools, has  
 been a gratifying success at once, and  
 commendable to the wisdom of the School  
 Board along with the City Council, and  
 a positive benefit to the community as  
 a whole. Like all good things, it is a  
 growth. At first, only five thousand dol-  
 lars was appropriated for these basal  
 purposes; then ten thousand dollars; and  
 now the work has so expanded as to  
 necessitate eighteen thousand. Our ad-  
 vances are based on concrete experience,  
 and so approve themselves to the judg-  
 ment of the public. No city can lose by  
 putting skill into the fingers of its boys,  
 by quickening inventiveness, and by de-  
 veloping practical initiative, and by giv-  
 ing efficiency to the youthful mind in  
 concrete ability to serve the industrial  
 progress of the community.

3. One of the new kindergartens is to  
 be located in Fulton, where there has  
 long been an urgent demand for such a  
 school. It must be plain to every citizen  
 that Fulton's claim for a kindergarten  
 should be heeded.